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BANNER & WITCOFF
1001 G STREET N W
SUITE 1100
WASHINGTON, DC 20001

EXAMINER	
LE, LANA N	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/185,070	Applicant(s) MEIRZON ET AL.	
	Examiner Lana Le	Art Unit 2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *25 August 2003* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claim 1, line 9 and claim 20, line 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: line 9, after "controller being", "a" should be before "operative".

Claim 12, line 4 discloses in the absence of a communication system.." , system should be changed to session. Appropriate correction is required. Claim 11, line 12 should be "maintaining ... to the low noise amplifier".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. "the controller being operative to provide a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier" by itself does not disclose when does the controller provide this less than full power supply.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claims 5 and 6 state the controller supply full power supply to the LNA in the

absence of a communication session which is inconsistent with claim 1 in which less than full power supply is supplied to the LNA until the presence of a communication session.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-12, 16-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1-4, 9-10, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Soleimani et al (US 5,678, 228).

Regarding claim 1, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80;

a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna;

a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the power amplifier and the low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80 (col 4, lines 63-67, col 5, lines 1-5) and operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the presence of a communication period (col 4, lines 25-35; col 6, lines 29-39);

the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7); and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67).

Regarding claim 2, Soleimani et al teaches a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein the controller is responsive to operation of the user VSAT interface for providing electrical power to the power amplifier (col 4, lines 15-20).

Regarding claim 3, Soleimani et al teaches a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein the controller is responsive to operation of the user VSAT interface for providing electrical power to the microwave low noise amplifier by the user switching on

the receiver only when a signal is detected to be transmitting from the central hub station (col 6, lines 55-67; col 5, lines 1-7).

Regarding claim 4, it is rejected as set forth in claim 1, wherein Soleimani et al further discloses that the controller dispenses a less than full power supply to the low noise amplifier when no signal is detected to be coming from the central hub (col 5, lines 1-7) and the microwave power amplifier when there is no communication signal (col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein the controller is controlled to react when the user VSAT interface sends out a signal by providing a full power supply to the low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier when the user needs to transmit to the central hub station (col 3, line 57 - col 4 line 4).

Regarding claim 9, Soleimani et al further discloses that the controller operates in accordance with a predetermined power control scheme for providing electrical power to the microwave power amplifier (col 4, lines 42-53).

Regarding claim 10, Soleimani et al also reveals a VSAT telecommunication network 10 (Fig 1) comprising at least one satellite 4, and a plurality of VSAT terminals 6 talking with the communication satellite, wherein at least one of the VSAT terminals comprises an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection

with the power amplifier and the low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being and functional to dispense a full electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers in the presence of a communication period (col 4, lines 25-35); the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7); and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67).

Regarding claim 12, Soleimani et al further discloses that the method according to claim 11 wherein the step of dispensing a less than full electrical power supply comprises dispensing a less than full power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier when no signal is detected to be coming from the central hub (col 5, lines 1-7) and the microwave power amplifier when there is no communication session (col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein the dispensing a full electrical power supply step comprises providing a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier when the user needs to transmit to the central hub station (col 3, line 57 - col 4 line 4).

2. Claims 5-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soleimani et al in view of Swapp et al (US 4,704,735).

Regarding claim 5, Soleimani et al teaches a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein Soleimani et al also discloses that the controller is functional to the user VSAT interface's operation by dispensing max electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier by the user switching on the receiver when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier when the user needs to transmit to the central hub station (col 3, line 57 - col 4 line 4).

However, Soleimani et al didn't specifically teach that in the absence of a communication period, the receiver is still turned on, wherein the controller supplies a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier and a full power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the absense of a communication period. Swapp et al further discloses that only the receiver is operating when the transmitter is off during the time between conversations or between any interaction of the user interface or the receiver, the receiver is consuming power (col 4, lines 51-56; col 13, lines 35-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Swapp et al to Soleimani et al in order to particularly save power on one unit (transmitter) while the other is left on to wait for or receive periodic incoming signals.

Regarding claim 6, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal according to claim 1, wherein the controller is responsive to receipt of an incoming transmission from the central hub station 2 via the microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) for

dispensing a full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier (col 5, lines 1-7) and the power amplifier from demodulator 32 (col 4, lines 37-41).

However, Soleimani et al didn't specifically teach that in the absence of a communication period, the receiver is still turned on, wherein the controller supplies a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier and a full power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier in the absense of a communication period. Swapp et al further discloses that only the receiver is operating when the transmitter is off during the time between conversations or between any interaction of the user interface or the receiver, the receiver is consuming power (col 4, lines 51-56; col 13, lines 35-48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Swapp et al to Soleimani et al in order to particularly save power on one unit (transmitter) while the other is left on to wait for or receive periodic incoming signals.

3. Claims 8, 11, 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Soleimani et al (US 5,678, 228) in view of Dent et al (US 5,991,635).

Regarding claim 8, Soleimani et al further discloses a VSAT terminal according to claim 1 wherein Soleimani et al didn't further disclose the controller is functional to turn down the electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses the controller is functional to turn down the electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the LNA inherent in the receiver (col 4, lines 18-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order to for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 11, Soleimani et al presents a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface, the power amplifier, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising:

providing a full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7); wherein

the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67);

wherein the controller does not return the low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7).

Soleimani didn't further disclose the method further comprising:

providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface. However, Dent et al discloses providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface by not detecting the user accepting receiving calls (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

Regarding claim 16, Soleimani et al and Dent further discloses a method according to claim 11, wherein Dent discloses the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to either of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the front end which inherently includes the LNA (col 4, lines 18-39).

Regarding claim 17, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave

low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the microwave power amplifier and the microwave low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7);

the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7); and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67).

Soleimani et al didn't disclose the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier and until the presence of a communication session. Dent discloses controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to an inherent LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave

low noise amplifier (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 18, Soleimani et al also reveals a VSAT telecommunication network 10 (Fig 1) comprising at least one satellite 4, and

a plurality of VSAT terminals 6 talking with the communication satellite, wherein at least one of the VSAT terminals comprises an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with the microwave power amplifier and the microwave low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto, the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67);

the controller being operative to maintain the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the

central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7); and wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67).

Soleimani et al didn't disclose the controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier and until the presence of a communication session. Dent discloses controller being functional to dispense a less-than-full electrical power supply to an inherent LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the microwave low noise amplifier (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 19, Soleimani et al presents a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80; a transmitter 20 coupled via the microwave power amplifier to the antenna; a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier to the antenna; a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT

interface, the microwave power amplifier, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising the controller being operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the LNA in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7; col 6, lines 55-67);

the providing of the less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier comprises maintaining the less-than-full electrical power supply to the LNA amplifier until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7);

wherein the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7).

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose providing a less than full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses providing a less than full electrical power electrical power supply to the LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the LNA inherent in the receiver (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power and not receive incoming signals (sleep mode) when a period of inactivity is detected and to

wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when a page is to be received.

Regarding claim 20, Soleimani et al discloses a VSAT terminal comprising an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter);

a ODU transmitter 14 coupled to the antenna; microwave power amplifier 28, a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80;

a user VSAT interface 16; and

a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface and in electrical connection with a ODU transmitter and the low noise amplifier for supplying power thereto,

the controller being operative to provide a less than full power supply to the microwave power amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) in the receiver chain 80 (col 4, lines 63-67, col 5, lines 1-5) and operative to provide a full electrical power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier to be fully receptive when an incoming signal is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and the ODU transmitter 14 in the presence of a communication session when there a data signal needs to be transmitted (col 3, line 60 - col 4, line 4);

the controller being operative to maintain no power supply to the microwave low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col

5, lines 1-7) and turning the ODU transmitter off when no data needs to be transmitted (col 3, lines 60-64; col 4, lines 64-67); and wherein

the controller does not return the microwave low noise amplifier to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7) and does not return the power amplifier to full when no data needs to be transmitted (col 4, lines 65-67).

Soleimani et al didn't further disclose the controller being operative to provide no power supply to one of the microwave LNA and the ODU transmitter after a predetermined period of inactivity of the low noise amplifier. Dent et al further discloses providing a less than full electrical power electrical power supply to the LNA inherent in the receiver after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

Regarding claim 21, Soleimani et al discloses a method for managing power consumption in a VSAT terminal having an antenna 12 (see Fig. 2 and hereafter); a ODU transmitter 14 coupled to the antenna, a microwave low noise amplifier in the receiver chain 80 (col 6, lines 55-67);

a receiver 80 coupled via the microwave low noise amplifier (col 6, lines 55-67) to the antenna;

a user VSAT interface 16; and a controller 45 in communication with the user VSAT interface, and the ODU transmitter, and the low noise amplifier, the method comprising:

providing no electrical power to the ODU transmitter 14 after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface when no data needs to be transmitted (col 3, lines 60-64; col 4, lines 64-67);

providing a full electrical power supply to one of the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter in the presence of a communication session when the receiver is turned on to receive the transmission from the hub (col 5, lines 1-7); wherein

the providing of the no electrical power one of the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter comprises maintaining the no electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers until the presence of a communication session by keeping the low noise amplifier turned off until a transmitting signal from the central hub station 2 is detected by only synchronously turning on the low noise amplifier only when a transmitting signal from the central hub station is on to transmit to the VSAT (col 5, lines 1-7);

wherein the controller does not return one of the low noise amplifier and the ODU transmitter to full electrical power between communication sessions by switching off and keeping the low noise amplifier off in the receiver chain when no transmission from the central hub is detected (col 5, lines 1-7).

Soleimani didn't further disclose the method further comprising:

providing no electrical power supply to the one of the amplifiers after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user VSAT interface.

However, Dent et al discloses providing a less-than-full electrical power supply to the microwave LNA after a predetermined period of inactivity of the user terminal interface by not detecting the user accepting receiving calls (col 4, lines 18-39). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the teaching of Dent et al to Soleimani et al in order for the user VSAT of Soleimani et al to be able to save power when a period of inactivity from the user is detected and to wake up from the sleep mode (less than full power supply) and provides a full power supply when the user turns on the mobile unit from sleep mode to receive a page.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lana Le whose telephone number is (703) 308-5836. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on (703) 305-4385. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9315 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4750.

Lana Le

November 17, 2003

EDWARD F. URBAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600